TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL WHEN FURNISHED BY AGENTS.

ubscribe with any of JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the

Reduced Rates to Clubs.

United States should put on an eight-page paper a DNE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is usually double these rates.

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places— PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard de NEW YORK-Gilsey House, Windsor Hotel and Asto

CILICAGO-Palmer House, Auditorium Hotel and I

O. News Co., 91 Adams street. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street. LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 35 Fourth ave. &T. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot.

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-- Sixteen Pages --

Now, if Mr. Debs would turn his energies to the advocacy of an equitable the arbitration of strikes, he could do both the employe and the employer no end of good.

The combined financial wisdom of the present administration does not seem able to comprehend that when the country buys from abroad more than it sell gold will go out in settlement.

Even the reiteration of the Grand Mas ter Mouthman's boycott against the national bank note and the backing of his assembly seems not to have caused a man to refuse a five-dollar bill of that currency as yet.

Daniel Webster held that the States, being denied the power to coin money, have not the power to permit the Issue of what becomes the actual and almost universal substitute for money, namely, State bank notes.

The life of Abraham Lincoln which it is announced that Henry Watterson is writing will be an exceedingly interesting contribution to the literature which the character of that most marvelous American has called out, and of which people will never tire of reading.

The Chicago Chronicle is in fauit in declaring that those who denounce Gov. Altgeld were those who did not join the Union armies during the war. In this city the first to denounce Altgeld were the eterans who attended a law and order meeting composed of that class.

Last year the few sturdy and heroic men connected with the life-saving service of the United States saved 5,382 lives and \$10,647,235 worth of property; and yet some watch-dog of the treasury will growl when the few thousand dollars the service costs gets a place in an ap propriation bill.

One of the four young desperadoes recently arrested for train wrecking in New York had in his pocket a yellowcovered history of the exploits of the James brothers, but he did not get it out of a public library, and it is safe to say that no such book is to be found in any public library in the United States.

Secretary Morton thinks Mr. Cleveland deserves a third term on the same principle that bank presidents who manage the business well are re-elected for many terms. "The management of the government," he says, "is a business as is the management of a bank." True, and what a business administration this has been!

During the eleven years beginning with 1878 the net import of gold to the United States was \$224,192,846. During those years the product of the American mines was \$387,075,000, a total gain of 3611,267,846. From 1889 to 1894, both included, the net exports of gold were \$222,429,776, while the product of cur mines was \$207,275,000, a loss of a little over \$15,000,000.

The narrow escape from another electric car accident in Cleveland while the trainmen were momentarily absent from tricity. There is a tendency among all employes who deal with mechanical powers to become forgetful or reckless of danger and to take risks whose gravity they do not appreciate. Eternal vigilance is the price of safety

The bicycle might not be well adapted to use in strictly military operations, but the Salvation Army is preparing to move on wheels against the enemy of mankind and expects to save time and labor thereby. There will be bicycle brigades which will make evangelistic tours from central points and leave Satan no corner in which to hide. The scheme looks promising. It is at least worth while to see what the latest modern improvements will do toward circumventing the adversary.

Sorosis, the great and original woman's club, got snubbed in a club convention the other day in a way very distressing to its sensibilities. The president of the New York State Federation of Clubs refused to place a representative of Sorosis on any of her committees on the ground that it was an egotistic instead of an altruistic organization None of the women concerned seems to understand exactly what this classificathing very dreadful, and comments, fa and loud that the echoes are reaching far beyond the bounds of the State.

Mrs. Craigie, who, under the name of literary woman," has arrived in this country. Of course, she was interviewed | quite disguise Booth; Jefferso

country, but added that though she went from here when she was three years old she had never been able to get over the feeling that she was allen to Lingland or to regard the people of that country as other than foreigners. the beautiful art of laving it on thick Mrs. Craigie can give points to the most accomplished foreign actress at the beginning of an American tour

THE SUPPRESSION OF UNHEALTHY DWELLINGS.

A reader of the Journal in this city asks if "it is true that any organized effort has been made in any city to get rid of unwholesome and foul tenements.' In reply, it can be said that in all of the older States in which there are large cities, and in the more prominent countries of Europe, there are laws, most o them of recent enactment, which are de signed to get rid of unwholesome tene ments. In Boston, New York and other cities city boards have authority to close up any house which is regarded unfit for habitation, and large numbers of such "dangerous" houses have been closed Doubtless hovels unfit for human residence could be vacated under the laws of Indiana. In New York city, during construction and repair of houses, officials representing the sanitary department inspect the premises with a view to securing ventilation and drainage Under the public health act of London of 1891 the sanitary authorities are required to have frequent inspections made of the thickly populated parts of the city to ascertain if in the buildings or the premises there is anything dangerous to health, and these authorities have full power to compel owners to order such changes as will make the conditions healthful. A similar law applies to

the cities of France and Belgium.

It is often the case in large cities, and sanitarians in this city have found two or three such localities, that the houses or neighborhoods have become so irreto do is to wipe them out of existence. the poison which causes typhoid fever the houses were ill with this disease. Under the housing act of England the several of the most unhealthy and vicious localities have been taken by the authorities and made into small parks, uals, partly because they are humane and partly to make money. Several of the worst localities in Boston have been redeemed by the purchase of the rookeries which were rented and building on the ground tenement houses, comfortable and healthful, in which rooms are rented for a less price than was exacted by landiords whose houses have been condemned. After the building of better houses, which are put under regulations insuring family privacy and cleanliness, localities having the worst re pute became respectable. The same experiments have been tried in Brooklyn and other cities with most satisfactory results. In London, when the city authorities have taken the houses, they are required to find better quarters for those who are forced to leave those which have been condemned

Intelligent and philanthropic public sentiment has but recently been called to the relations which exist between unhealthy and crowded abodes and vice At present, however, sanitary science has been so developed that instead of vice being the cause of wretched abodes and all sorts of degradation, the filthy and crowded abode is the cause of vice The Journal's inquirer and others who are seeking information on this important subject should read the special report of the United States Commissioner of Labor on "The Housing of the Working People."

PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL IMI-TATION.

An Eastern dramatic critic, in speaking of a performance by the Italian actress, Duse, especially commends her of endowing herself with the characteristics of the personality she temporarily assumes. The point is made that this power of transformation, so far as change of facial expression, gait, carriage and other physical peculiarities are concerned, is rare among actresses In going over the list of well-known actresses it is apparent that this point is well taken. Few, indeed, among those who have been on the stage in recent years have been able to disguise their own individuality, whatever the character they attempted to assume. Whether appearing as Viola, Rosalind, Juliet or Portia, Mary Anderson was always-Mary Anderson. Sarah Bernhardt has great mobility of count-nance, but it is not easy to forget that she is Bernhardt. Certain of Miss Terry's mannerisms are never disguised. Modjeska is always Modjeska first of all, Ada Rehan is Ada Rehan, and so it is down through the train of lesser stage women - Wainwright, Marlowe, Kendal and the rest, The first four of those named throw themselves into the assumed characters with intensity, but because they lack the gift of complete impersonation, and not because of any self-consciousness, they miss, in a slight degree, the greatest measure of success. The minor actresses are too self-conscious, too unwilling to let themselves, in their own characters be forgotten, even had they ability to do so, and because of this they are, and will remain, minor actresses. It has been said that the stronger the individuality the more difficult it is to hide it under another personality, and this might explain the defect mentioned were the theory well sustained. Charlotte case controverts this idea. Few women marked personality that did she, yet her "Meg Merrilies" and her "Lady Macbeth" were two distinct characters, and neither suggested Charlotte Cushman. But it is unjust to classify the women of the stage as especially lacking in the

mation than either, but he could not

another actor in the part is unsatisfactory, yet Jefferson-or is't Rip?-is not

hidden in any other character. The truth is that the gift of imitation of facial or physical mimicry is distinct from the intellectual power to compreelocution and verbal expression can go The power to mimic or to impersonate by change of feature or physical adaptation is a desirable possession for actors, but it is not indispensable-great actors and actresses have developed without it. It is a minor gift, and belongs as often as not to the persons who could not comprehend the high sentiments and strong emotions set forth by the dramatists.

A CHURCH LABOR MOVEMENT. The Rev. C. M. Starkweather, a Methdist minister of Milwaukee, has embarked in a movement which may have interesting results. He proposes to tablish within the church a labor movement on a plan somewhat similar to the Christian Endea or movement among young people. Briefly, his plan may be said to aim at the organization of a Christian labor union. He believes that the church should be brought into closer sympathy and touch with workingmen and made a more potent factor for promoting the interests of labor. He says: Long ago I was convinced there is a gap between the church and the workingmen. The church was once the leader of the toiling masses, but for some years they have been gradually drifting apart. The church has been getting away from the people, and they, in turn, have been gradually losing nterest in the church. Neither side is wholly responsible for this reparation. Both are, measure, to blame, but it is my candid elief the church has to bear the greater amount of whatever blame there is for the eparation. Whichever is at fault, there is ne thing certain-the workingman and the church have both suffered by this estrangement. It is the duty of the church to bridge over this gap and to again take its place as the leader of the working people.

This states a truth which has become apparent to many persons. Many obgrowing lack of sympathy between the churches and laboring men, or, perhaps mediably bad that the only logical thing it would be more exact to say, the growling lack of interest among workingmen During the summer of 1894 a spot was | in religion and church work. The church reported in this city so saturated with is as willing and anxious as ever to do its duty by all classes, and its doors are wide open to workingmen as well as to others, but for some reason it seems to fail in attracting or reaching them authorities have the power to condemn | Whether the fault lies in modern meththe houses and land. Under that act ods of church work or with the people themselves is difficult to determine, but the condition exists.

Mr. Starkweather is the son of a labor after paying for the property. What | ing man, and began life as one himself. has been done by the law in London has After working three years in a country been effected in Boston, Brooklyn and he got a collegiate education, spert a other cities by corporations and individ- few years in newspaper work and then entered the ministry. His training and experience have brought him in touch with laboring men, and he has made something of a study of their methods and their needs. He believes in labor organizations, and thinks they have been helpful to workingmen in many ways. He also believes they have had something to do with drawing workingmen

away from the church. He says: They have taught the workman to think and act for himself, to appreciate the importance of thoroughly understanding the social and economic questions of the day and, above all, have taught him a practica esson in the great doctrine of Christ, brotherly love. When in distress or in need of aid apathy the workingman has found it the labor organization that is the first and almost the only one to offer him the aid which he is in need. Is it any wonder, then, we so often hear the members of those organizations say the labor union, and not the church, is the true follower in the ootsteps of Christ?

Mr. Starkweather admits that in principle and theory all Christian churches are as free to workingmen as they are to the wealthy, while in practice they are "There are many churches," he says, "which the workingman cannot attend, because he cannot do so without being made to feel he is a pauper, or, at least, he is the inferior of those who compose and direct the affairs of the church. This policy of catering to the rich, which is totally against the spirit of Christ, has been in existence so long and in so many of our chyrches that the toilers have come to look on all edies put up by himself and offered to the churches as places designed for the rich general public, as is sometimes done, is an

Mr. Starkweather has made one step toward reform in having correctly diagnosed the situation and defined an existing evil. If he can devise a means of bringing the church and the masses of the people, especially of laboring people, into closer touch he will have accomplished a notable result. A co-operative church might prove to be as potent for good as any religious movement of recent times.

SOCIALISM IN THE ROCKEFELLER

UNIVERSITY. In the November number of the American Journal of Sociology, published under the auspices of the Chicago University, is an article written by Prof. Albion W. Small, who occupies the chair of sociology in that institution, which would seem to be a refutation of the that Professor Bemis dropped from the list of instructors in the university because of his radical opinions on economic topics. In the article in question Professor Small has distanced Professor Bemis or any other man connected with any conservative or reputable institution in the utterance of socialistic theories. Professor Small has written in defense of the proposition that "private business is a public trust," and, among other things, he says:

The vulnerable point in our present society is not in its permission of large wealth to some of its members, but its maintenance of institutions which, in the last analysis, make some men's opportunity to work for wealth under any conditions de-. . . A social system which incor rates the assumption that a portion of ductive forces of nature so that other en must ask the permission of the me lass not merely a rightful share of goods, out an intrinsic claim to any share at all. in other words, it establishes at least two

stes among men, the caste of the propertied and the caste of the pauperize Professor Small does not particularize is did Professor Bemis when he declared tions, but managed for the people by its government. Professor Small assails them generally; but if the theory which derlies his declaration had been established thirty years ago there could not have been any Chicago University. More than that, if his theory should be ward by his own theories, the Professo

switchman, the lawyer, the doctor and the minister who have lost their places

This is rank socialism, and it is pro claimed by the professor in sociology in Mr. Rockefeller's university. The Professor complains that no law allows the farmer who has lost his farm a claim to another, and if all others who have, from any cause, the chiefs of which are in capacity and worthlessness, lost their positions, opportunity is closed to them to supply their wants from nature's resources. Professor Small does not de clare it, but the only inference is that society is bound to take care of those who, through worthlessness or incapacity, cannot or will not care for them-

"The just grievance of the poor man, says Professor Small, "is not so much that another man's income is a thousand or ten thousand or a million a year as that either figure is more than its posline, the Professor closes by telling a story about a number of boys of a school which he attended, who formed a military company, of which two or three of the big boys made themselves officers. The company went into camp, go potatoes, built fires and cooked them, An order came from the captain's tent for potatoes, and they were sent, which was followed by subsequent orders for potatoes until they all went to the captain's tent, while the privates, who procured the potatoes, went hungry. Thirty years after the Professor says that he had the satisfaction of seeing the cap tain sentenced to the penitentiary as felon. The Professor applies his story as follows:

Let the incident be an allegory. The un-rest of our society to-day is due, in large measure, to suspicion that men are falling more and more into the position of tollers for other men who are evading the law of belief that many occupations, needful themselves, are becoming less and less social benefaction and more and more a means of levying tribute over and above he value of the service. Successful and arrogant individualism seems to defy the law of mutualism that must reign in right

The dismissal of Professor Bemis may have made it necessary to vindicate the university from the charge that its economic or social theories are dictated by its patrons or patron, whose income of a million "is more than its possessor earns," and that Professor Small has attempted the vindication in the article referred to. By all means, let the managers assume that the Professor's vindication is so ample that it need not be repeated, lest his story of "potatoes for the captain's tent" should become a popular belief and the fate of the captain be repeated to the financial inconvenience of the university.

Ownership of Prescriptions. A few days ago a gentleman went to drug store to obtain a prescription which had been previously filled for him, and which he wished to carry away. The druggist declined to give it up. The gentleman insisted that, as he had paid a physician a good price for the prescription, it was his property, but the druggist could not see it in that light, and still refused to surrender the prescription. The question is a nice one. On the one hand there seems to be reason in the position that a person who has paid for a prescription has a right of ownership in it, and on the other a druggist may reasonably claim that, being ar order on him for certain medicines, it is his voucher in case of accident. So far as the physician is concerned, it is quite clear that after giving a prescription he has no further control of it. It represents his opinion of the patient's case, and when it leaves his hands it passes out of his control. A reasonable view of the case seems to be that the original prescription rightly be longs to the druggist, or at least should b left in his keeping for his protection, and that the person to whom it is given is en titled to a copy. There are obvious reasons why druggists should be allowed to retain possession of original prescriptions filled by them, and equally equitable ones why the person who has paid for it should be en-

other question. A Pair of New Men.

prescriptions left in his keeping, filling

them over and over again for different per-

sons or using them as formulas for rem-

news columns yesterday. One was a Randolph county citizen, who celebrated his seventieth birthday by turning a handwillingness to handspring-or whatever the proper term is for such athletic undertaking-over a quarter of a mile track without stopping. The other new man is a resident of Anderson, aged seventy-two. who is preparing for a bicycle trip through the South, his purpose being to visit the Atlanta exposition and the great battlefields. These gentlemen are designated here as "new" because they are typical of the nineteenth century man who, as well as the woman of the period, is coming to take less and less account of years and to engage in such occupations and activities as please him without regard to the traditional customs appertaining to his time of life. He is new, in short, because he declines to be old according to the calendar and is guided in his pursuits by his taste and capacity. If he wants to turn handsprings at seventy, or to ride a wheel at seventy-two, he does so, and misguided is the critic who finds fault with his course For it is by this active participation in wholesome amusements and by keeping up with the times that he retains youthfulness of spirit, and the mind has so much effect upon the body that this youthfulness of feeling retards the progress of physical infirmity and makes life worth living to the very end. It is the man who retires from business and abandons himself to the business of growing old who loses interest in life and finds existence a burden. The Flower Mission Editors.

All the women in town are more or less nterested in the woman's edition of the giving day. The editors of the sheet are anxious that it shall do them credit, and their fears of mishap will not be relieved until the printed pages are finally in their hands. Even then they will probably find errors of various kinds to cause them dis tress of mind, but so long as there is nothing really fatal in the blunders the certainty that it is too late to correct them will be rather comforting than otherwise. For they have been for weeks reading, revising, amending, trying to satisfy this con butor and to avoid making a deadly enemy of that one; endeavoring to adjust conlicting interests, to make what is said in in the next; trying to put six columns of matter in three columns of space, deciding lity of carrying out all their well-laid lans have sorely tried the editorial souls nd have braced them finally to endure with

If she find that her well-rounded periods d not read as impressively when embalmed in rint as they did in manuscript, but seem trifle flat, if she find her choicest passges either ruthlessly edited out or made olish by typographical error, she may take fort in the thought that she is experincing one of the common sensations of proessional journalists and authors. When

she has read her contribution and glanced

hastily over the other pages, she will buy

extra copies of the paper and proudly mark

and mail them to her friends far and near. The women who are neither editors, con ributors nor advertisers will buy the paper to find out what the other women say. Even men will not be lacking in curiosity of this kind, and if they discover that the pages o the paper are not wholly given up, after the fashion of woman's editions in other cities, to the exploiting of feminine virtues and abilities, they may find entertainmen instruction.

In any event, it should be remembered by all to whom the paper is offered that it i not published as a mere whim, but that many women have put time and labor and thought into it for charity's sake, and that each purchaser is contributing his mite to worthy cause.

It was said of Caesar that he made itude in Gaul and called it peace. Perhaps Hamid is trying to do the same thing

in Armenia.-Indianapolis News. Our infallible contemporary, which searches the columns of other papers with a microscope for errors, is wrong. It was not said of Caesar that he made a solitude in Gaul and called it peace. Tacitus, in his "Life of Agricola," places on record the peech made by Galgacus, the Briton, to is army before a battle with the Romans at the foot of the Grampian hills during one of Agricola's campaigns. The speech was an impassioned appeal to the Britons to make a last stand for their homes and their wives and children. Of the Romans the orator said:

These plunderers of the world, after exausting the land by their devastation are rifling the ocean: stimulated by avarice, if their enemy be rich; by ambition, if poor: unsatiated by the East and by the West: the only people who behold wealth and indigence with equal avidity. To ravage, to slaughter, to usurp under false titles, they call empire; and where they make a desert they call it peace.

The proposition to reduce the cost of upper berths in sleeping cars 25 per cent, has led to a much wider discussion of the whole question of sleeping-car accommodations One of the best of the suggestions which have been made is that sleeping cars be made less expensive, and that the "palace" features be given up except for those who demand them, and, instead, that cars o cheaper construction be invented. Is ther any reason why cars cannot be built which berths can be rented for seventy-fiv cents and a dollar a night? It is also com plained that since so many costly cars have been put on railways the ordinary passenger coaches, particularly those running at night, have been more crowded than for-

It will strike most sensible people that the faculty of Wabash College, in rusticating or expelling those students who organized to cut up stale pranks, put people to inconvenience and injure property did the proper thing. People will tolerate an originality in mischief, but stealing chickens, putting cows into college halls, carrying away the roperty of citizens, removing signs, etc. was stale college mischief a hundred years ago, and the students who repeat it year after year may be assumed to be too stupid to expend the advantage of a liberal edu-

The sufferings of exchange editors will b nitigated somewhat when Thanksgiving day over and they are no longer compelled to as component parts, Turkey with and without the capital T, war and Thanksgiving. The combination is irresistible to the writer who wants to be "cute," but when multiplied indefinitely is a trifle wearing on the

Women, it is said, have long figured as ontributors to London Punch, and quite, a ist of names is offered in evidence. This, however, will not be accepted as proof that women have a sense of humor.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Laying On of Hands. "Ever take your rheumatism to that do titled to a copy either at the time of presor who heals by touch?" entation or afterwards. Whether a drug-"Yes. He touched me and heeled himself gist has a right to appropriate and utilize

to the extent of \$15." A Mixer.

"Politicus is a great mixer, ain't he?" "Yes. I heard him try to explain the cur rency question, and I give you my word l never heard a man mix things so in all my life before."

Journalism.

"Who is going to write the editorials? asked the inquisitive person. "The which?" said the lady who was proeditorials. Why, I believe Mrs. Gratebrain wrote the most of them last summer."

Perhaps. "Say," said the fat man with the red tie, 'that ain't a bad idea of Edison-a yacht with gas bag sails, is it? I wonder where

"Probably," said the lean man with the rellow vest, "It was suggested to him by Dunraven."

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Literature is the books that the pub won't buy .- New York Evening Sun Every man must pay his own tuition the school of experience.-Ram's Horn. "They talk of a new creation of peers England." "For the export trade?"-Brook

One pound of learning requires ounds of common sense to apply it .- Per-Mr. Cleveland has the marked advantage of having fallen on top of the debris.-De The receiver is as bad as the thief; but I

enerally enjoys the personal friendship When a man admits that he is bad at all it is safe to give him the credit of i

The back of an angel would almost break under the burdens some people would put on a preacher's wife .- Ram's Horn. So far as political platforms are co cerned, every one that has a silver line has its cloud.—Philadelphia Record. "I amount to nothing," said a small stone

riends and relatives who have to worry

or him.-Somerville Journal.

as it rolled from its place in a dam. That "You come too late," said a dying man to Glory. "I usually wait till after the funeral," answered Glory.—The Century. She-Have you ever loved anybody else Harold? He (apologetically)-Well, yo know how it is yourself .- Somerville Jour

"We 'uns use jes' as much water," said

the indignant Kentuckian, "as they do anywher's else - fur baptizin'." - Chicago An up-State dairyman has put his foo n it by naming a brand of butter after lew York's reform Mayor. - Yonkers

When a man buys a bicycle his friend irst abuse him for not getting some other The botanist is a man who knows all bout flowers; and the fiorist is a party who

"Farewell," he mid, "we shall meet

THE BISBOP OF ALBANY DISCOURSES ON "LETTER AND SPIRIT."

Rev. William Croswell Donne, D. 1 LL. D., Enters a Plea for Moderation and Conservatism.

"The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth fe."-II Cor., iii., 6

There are certain frequent misuses

hese words which are worth correcting

nd certain proper and important uses

which are worth noting. It really is an

antithesis of speech, with no real antagonism of thought. Read at large it would be, "The letter without the spirit killeth, the spirit with or without the letter giveth ife." You can empty the letter of the spirit, but you cannot confine the spirit to the letter. It bloweth where it listeth. I can imagine no fairer illustration of it. Paul's warning than their interpretation of it, who read as the French people say, "au pied de la lettre," (with more foot than head in the reading). The letter, they say, kills, therefore the written words of Holy Scripture, or those letters or another sort, the outward signs of sacraments, precomposed words of prayer, in fact, all external and sensible things in religion, are mportant, more than that, are unprofitable and injurious. And this, about a God who clothed himself in the whole alphabet of our humanity, every letter of it, not a man, like here and there a saint, but man uching every human being that ever was born or ever will be born into the world; God who turned the rainbow into covenant; who demanded the external rite of circumcision, under penalty of being cast out of his kingdom on earth; who was himself circumcised and kept the Passover, who instituted at least two sacraments, with the outward elements of water

so that it no longer lives. I can but think that some Biblical criticism tends the same way. It is most valuable in its place; it discovers meanings; it corrects apparent discrepancies; it de authenticity; it clears up difficult readings; it makes passages parallel which seem opposed. But textual criticism is not studying the Bible, any more than vivisection is discovering the soul. A Greek article or Greek particle is often significant and im portant, but to be busy with nothing else s to make the letter kill religious faith, the knowledge of God, the voice that speaks

and bread and wine. Certainly this is mak-

ing the letter kill the spirit of the passage,

And similarly, I am bound to say that the other extreme, the theory that every word of Holy Scripture is the actual utterance of God, makes the letter kill. We owe a great deal to the critics of the old Masora, to the Talmud, to the rabbinical reverence for "jots and tittles," words and vowel points. We owe a great deal to the monks of the middle ages, for their reverent care and beautiful transcription of the very letters of the Bible, with their exquisite initials and in luminations. And we owe a great deal that sort of bookworship, almost real letter worship, of the old-fashioned evangelical, because they all helped to keep the body of the Scriptures sacred and safe. But whether the utterance be on rab-

binical parchment or in papal encyclical that God is the Auctor Verborum and not Auctor Verbi-the speaker of every sentence, instead of the Revealer and inthe revelation-the mechanical read daily 187 "original" paragraphs having, theory is deadly and destructive to the inspirit shines through and burns in the letter, not consuming it, but not killed or consumed by the constraint of the human speech, which expresses but does not con-

What does St. Paul mean here? Does he antagonize the letter and the spirit? No. but here as often, in his other epistles, the meaning is that the mere letter uninformed

by the spirit it not only a dead letter, but a letter that kills. First, on general principles; one cannot ignore the value of these sensible things, which become the media through which

the spirit appeals by our senses to our spirits. The fact is that these letters are to the spirit of God what our senses are to our spirits; namely, vehicles of communication. The very deepest and keenest impressions are made through the senses to our souls. Think of the impression on the mind through the eye; on the soul through the ear; on the deepest affections of our nature, through the sense of touch! would be as wise to destroy or to derogate from eye, ear or touch, as to despise the outward signs through which God speaks. They are not essential. In dreams and visions of the night, when eye and ear are closed, He speaks to the soul. He can speak, as the old father said, "without din of words," and we hear His voice. He can impress Himself upon our spiritual nature, using neither material means nor physical senses, but it is not His way. And no one dare say that the means He uses are useless, much less harmful. Read the passage rightly, "The letter without the spirit killeth, the spirit with or without the letter giveth life," and then apply

in three ways.

The letters of God, the external, visible. audible, sensible means of communication between God and man, are all life-giving. unless we empty them of life by misuse. The killing by the letter consists, first, in mere outward conformity to the letter. in our motive. Think of that tremendous arraignment by St. Paul of those who "by the letter and circumcision transgressed the law!" That is what our Lord meant when he said, "Unless your righteousness exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees." That is what he meant by "His fulfilling the law;" not merely keeping it himself, but filling it full of new meaning in the words and new motives in their keeping. Take the commandments. We bow The man who never worries generally has down before no graven image to worship it, and yet there is an idolatry of the senses in our lives, because that which we ove best, think of most, serve most carefully, give most time and money to. really our God. We have no stain of blood upon our hands, and yet we cannot say we 'do no murder," when our thoughts, which are the hands of the soul, are red with hatred of a brother. We do not commit the actual sin of adultery, and yet our hearts are foul with the stain of wandering and inlawful desires. We do not steal, and yet the world is full of envy and jealousy and natred, for those who are better off than we are. And that "Covetousness which is idolatry," which in both the Old and the New Testament was the greatest sin, is rife in tent of individuals, and in the open threats of the socialist and the communist. The mere letter, with no new meaning and no ew life, kills the spirit.

Secondly, think of the great living and lance upon the past fact of our haptism as soon as she reached her hotel, and I identified with "Rip Van Winkle" that | furnish employment for the weaver, the her name attached thereto in bold capitals. | "I expect to love every one there."-Truth. | the special children of God; no care to

of Christ," pure and clean; no new life lived, to get the higher inheritance of heaven. We make them letters that kill when we turn the sacrament of the holy communion into a mere magical charm of careless use; into the irreverence of eating and drinking "unworthily," "not discerning the body and the blood of Christ." We are n danger, too, it seems to me, of making the letter kill by our part in the comme and public worship of God. The precom posed forms of prayer, which are ringing with the devotional lives of saints in every age, if they become mere cold and formal fallings from our lips and tongues are emptied of the spirit of life. And the whole method of our service to God, measuring our obligation by the very narrowes: lines of barest necessity, starving our souls shriveling our lives, killing our love, trying to find out what is the very least that we must do, or give, or be, keeps the letter and kills the spirit, and shows that there is no living spirit of life in the dead letter of

our duty. Realize that the Holy Scriptures in their etter are not to be despised; that sacraments in their outward forms are mportant; that creeds are not harmful hampering to faith; that precomposed forms of prayer are not destructive to devotion They are letters, all of them, living and life-giving, unless we empty them of the spirit, which is life. (Copyrighted, 1895, by the Newspaper Sermon Association, Boston, Mass.)

LITERARY NOTES.

The reminiscences of Mary Anderson (Mrs. Navarro) will be ready by the end of

the year. "The Brushwood Boy" is the title of Mr Kipling's story contributed to the December Century. The scene is laid in "England

ndia and the world of dreams." F. Hopkinson Smith's new novel, "Tom Grogan," will begin in the Christmas normber of the Century. The labor problem enters into it, and in its plot Mr. Smith is said to have utilized some of his experience as a builder.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish immediately, in co-operation with the London publishers, the twenty-first edition Hayd's "Dictionary of Dates," containing the history of the world to the autumn of

1895. Edited by Benjamin Vincent Miss Grace King has written a book about New Orleans, which is said to present with rare skill and fidelity the old-time and alltime charm of that fascinating city. The volume is to be illustrated and will be pub-

lished by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Mme. Sarah Grand has written a new book, which is coming out next year. Her publisher says that no doubt the story be just as much of a surprise as "Heavenly Twins," and will probably have much the same crop of brainless imitators. A large quantity of Gibbon's unpublished

correspondence with his stepmother with Lord Sheffield and other friends will appear in the forthcoming edition of the six original versions of his autobiography. The present Earl of Sheffield has written preface for the work. The Jewish Publication Society of Amerca offers a prize of \$1,000 for the best

story relating to a Jewish subject suited t

oung readers. The story is to be written in English, to contain from twenty thousand to thirty thousand words, and must be received not later than March 1, 1897. The Chaucer follo, which is now upon Mr. Morris's Kelmscott press, is the largest book which he has yet undertaken to print He has himself drawn all the borders and

many of the initial letters. There is to be, for those lucky persons who can afford it, a special binding in oak and pigskin. Signora Eleanora Duse has written novel, the plot and the situations of which

are drawn from the Italian stage. The iterary style, and is a keen student of haracter. Her work as a novelist, therefore, ought to interest if not please her The story comes from London that the f1.000, from an English magazine, for the

right of simultaneous publication of Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommie." The story ommences in the East End of London, but Mr. Barrie will be found treading as firmly as on his favorite ground at "Thrums. It is said that the one Englishman for lasting friendship is Mr. Sidney the author of that well-known work, "Im-

perial Germany." We learn that during the present autumn Mr. Whitman will put forth a volume of "Teuton Studies," which will contain not only essays on the German people, past and present, but also some arupon the home life and public character of the Iron Chancellor. Dr. Robertson Nicoll, of London, has reunearthed the Rev.

olis, the husband of Charlotte Bronte, who s married again and living in some out-ofway place in Ireland, From Mr. Nicholis he has obtained a lot of new material concerning his illustrious first wife, including a number of letters of Mrs. Gaskell's, all of which will appear in a new book on Charlotte Bronte, which Dr. Nicoll and Mr. shorter, editor of the Illustrated London News, are preparing.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Pantheon, at Rome, has already cost \$2,-000,000 and will need another \$3,000,009, be-Julia Ward Howe says: "Sixty years ago

thought I did then, I might have something very instructive to tell. Phempeh, the King of Ashantee, has 3,333 wives, and offers more human sacrifices than any of his predecessors. He sits on a golden stool instead of a throne, and at all public functions wears an old plug hat, Dr. Max Nordau is a good deal of a her-

was sixteen. If I knew as much now as I

mit socially in Pavis. In his professional capacity he knows numbers of people, but his visiting list is restricted to only half a ozen old friends, and his life is quiet and Notwithstanding her advanced age Queen Victoria always drives out in an open carriage, even when the weather is cold or wet But she is wrapped about with innumerable rugs, and when it rains one of the

Highland servants sitting behind the carriage holds on enormous umbrella above George Augustus Sala is probably on his death-bed. He is suffering from a stomachic tumor, and his case is hopeless. It is grimly absurd coincidence that finds the English newspapers giving appreciative no-tices to a new edition of Sala's cook-book

at the moment that its author is dying mach trouble Mrs. Henry D. Cram, a Boston business woman, has made arrangements to furnish for the Paris exposition of 1900 the derricks and paraphernalia to be used in the erection of all the buildings which will be made entirely of stone. Mrs. Cram will person-ally superintend the work of placing the

seventy-five derricks. Sir Charles Halle, the musician, was a great friend of the poor. In his funeral sermon the Bishop of Salford told how forty rears ago a postman came to his house so ntoxicated that he was obviously not able to continue his round. Mr. Halle-as he then was-had the man sent home, and with his own hands delivered all the letters.

A remarkable provision appears in the vill of the late Mr. Charles Mitchell, of Newcastle-upon-Type, who was for many rears a partner in Lord Armstrong's works at Elswick. The trustees are prol from reinvesting money either in Lord Armstrong's works or in shipp of all the testator's fortune.

winter will be that of the Sar Peladan, the poet, novelist, and picturesque chief priest of the Rosicrucians, to Vicomtesse nmer and fell in love at sight. The lady locks, which were more profuse that Pader-rewski's, and gave him the most pro-digious head of hair in Europe. It is likely hat with his new wealth he will drop

ther eccentricities. en there are no flies to With the currents in fre

-Kanena City Journal.